THE SUPREME COURT

the contest for the Presidency, and many profess to see in it the end of the useful

cas of the court, asserting that the people

ammand the confidence of the country

But now that the excitement of the occa-

proceeds with the business before it with the same spirit of harmony and mutual re-gard as formerly, this doleful impres-sion appears to be taking leave of the minds which received it, and

a better sentiment is prevailing. Even

Mr. Justice BRADLEY is partially forgiver

having been partisan-in-chief of the Com

mission, so far as men can find it in their hearts to be inconsistent enough to be

bons at in their utterances, without reference

to previous declarations made in the heat o

the strife. It was perfectly clear from the

beginning that the fifth justice was charged

still-probably with a view to influence his

action—men stoutly maintained that what ever might be expected from the others,

Mr. Justice BRADLEY was bound in cor

and by his overbalancing vote determ

science extraordinary to adhere to equity,

the scales to the side of justice. Absurd as this theory was, thousands all over the country embraced it, and from day to day

denounced "the fifth justice" as a judg descended so low in infamy that paralle

was unavailable to characterize his fall And now, after reflection and self-ac knowledgment of their error, like al

men who have injured others, they are

slow to confess it. If a man has done another an injury without cause, his heart, at

first prompted only to indorse unmeaning babbling, perhaps, falls finally into malic

toward the person injured, and he is there

after treated as if he had been the offender and not the sufferer. We have all ob

served this, and can therefore understans

how it is that some Democratic paper worked themselves into the belief that Mr

Justice BRADLEY had committed a crim

against conscience by his procedure as a member of the Commission, and how it is

member of the Commission, and now it is now that they cannot bring themselves to a public avowal of the injustice they have done him. But happily his justification will not require

at some future day they feel disposed t

make it. The judgment of the world is never with either extreme, but always

based upon the impartial conclusion of

justice which lies between.

But while the court has lost none of its

lustre with the thinking public, who re-flect that a judge is only human, and that

if the Justices did divide on political lines.

they did so honestly, the same as the Sen

of it to the doubt and suspicion which ever

attends and reproaches political action. We are glad that no serious consequence

have followed the proceeding, but hold that

this fact does justify the departure from the

volved. The true principle is to turn the

attention of the judiciary as far away from the struggles at the polls and the

causes leading to them as possible, that the vision of the judges may be left unclouded with prejudice, and their sympathies un-

beyond the reach of contact with impurity

and, to maintain such a level, it must be

guarded against the approach of the evil

influences which sway the baser throng, and produce just such disorders as recently

convulsed the country. There is comfort in the reflection that before another Presi-

statesmanship will probably have devised

some plan which shall secure future ex

TWO COMMITTEES CONTRASTED

The work of the two great political com-mittees, the Republican National and

Democratic National, is done; their bal-

ance sheets have been struck, and the gain

and loss is known to the world. The ad-

portant committees has attracted for the

past six months the attention of the entire

country. In this great work were centre

the hopes of two national parties, which

were struggling with all their desperation for national supremacy. To their care was intrusted the gigantic work of one of the flercest political contests ever fought in

the American Republic. They were the

directing and controlling powers, the su

State in the Union was their field of labor and every Congressional district in every State had claims upon them. It was therefore no mean task or child's play to

manner satisfactory to their respective or

A portion of the Democratic press ar

to-day claiming that the Democracy los

through the loose management of its na

tional committee. Upon Mr. HEWITT'

head is now falling a shower of slander

ous abuse, and to Colonel PELTON the Democratic leaders are pointing with

their friends; that neither Mr. HEWITT, M.

chairman of the committee, nor Colonel PELTON, as the fugleman of Governor Till-

DEN, were properly qualified to play their

that they were stabbed in the Ho

They claim

chagrin and mortification

conduct the forces under their ca

ganizations

dential election returns the wisdo

emption from such disturbances.

The bench

moved by popular inpulse, should be not only above

the concession at their hands, even th

with no greater responsibility than other member of the Commission,

the imaginary offense imputed to b

Advertising Rates. ally-E cents a line for ordinary advertising, editorial page, \$1 per line, First page, \$2.80 NOTICE.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected Communications; and to this rule w ean make no exception.

Indications. Riday browerer, colder wathout, backlay to warner conflarest, winds and partly cloudy or clear mather.

FRIDAY

PRESIDENT HATES' policy does not n any surrender of Republican principles nor any disregard of the just interests o' Southern Republicans.

Ir is said that Boston has this spring more rose buds and also more females who wear blue stockings with which to stimulate their brains than any other city on this

AFTER having passed the winter with out "springing to arms" it is quite a bore now to feel that the country must arm in grass hoppers which treaten to overrun the land during the coming season.

SOME TIME ago a lady of Baltimore suc-BONE TIME ago a lady of Baltimore such a prominent merchant of that city for breach of promise, claiming \$10,000 as damages. She got fifty cents, thereby running \$9,999.50 behind her ticket, and that, too, on a full vote of the court.

GREAT DEVENS! Can it be that justice in its sweet simplicity is to be meted out once more to all as though we were a com brotherhood, with no North, South East or West, but one country with on-Peace and good will to all !

Who will say that patriotism is not abroad in the land, in the face of the fact that prominent business men of the country have offered to loan ,the Governmen \$4,000,000 to psy the expenses of the army, thus avoiding an extra session of

No PERSON with influence enough to make a ripple on the political waters de-sires to lay a single obstruction in the way of a successful inauguration of the policy of peace. It would be folly if they did, for the people stand ready to "sit down" on any man who makes the attempt.

A MINISTER in one of the churches last nday cast a reproving glance at some of the choir, who were having a little talk of their own. This fact proves that the time is soon coming when members of the choir will be expected to behave during divine survice just as well as other folks.

SOME newspapers are still Insisting that General Daven's lost a few legs during the war. How many they don't specify, but estimate them with that indefinite word "few." If they could only see General DEVENS out in one of his morning walks they would change their minds on the 'lost leg" rumor.

KEROSENE accidents form a conspicuous department of spring casualties. They are too frequent and too frequently fatal to make the contemplation of them pleasant, and they will doubtless continue so until people learn that this fluid will not stand fooling with. When rightly handled it is for illuminating purposes, but as a priming for the range or grate it is treach-

Tau Springfield Republican speaks of "the resultant of the forces that guide history. and which we shall continue to call God Hang the treachery of a wavering political friendship. For SAMUEL BOWLES to throw CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS away like this is enough to make white robed angels weep. The people always supposed that the Springfield *Ropublican's name for the resultant was ADAMS with a C. F.

WHEN JOHN SHERMAN Was defeated for the Speakership of the XXXVIth Congress a Democratic member saceringly told him on the floor of the House, "You'll roost lower next time." Soon after that Mr. Sherman was elected to the Senate, where he has remained until now, when he suc ceeds to one of the most important departments of the Government. There are everal Democratic statesmen who would gladly copy Secretary SHERMAN's habit of 'ro esting lower."

Is IT NOT about time that Mr. PITKIN. the United States marshal for Louisiaus, returned to his post of duty, which we believe is somewhere in the neighborhood of New Orleans? Marshal PITKIN may think that he has an unquestioned right to remain here and lobby in the interest o the claimants for the Governorship of Louisians, but there are many who regard such a procedure on the part of a Federal official as highly reprehensible and im proper. The new Attorney General should see to it that all United States marshals remain at their posts and attend to the duties

Tur Indianapolis Journal has been re garded as the personal organ of Senato Monroy, and the latter has been known as the apostle of the bloody-shirt policy. if the opinions of the Senator are still re flected in that paper, he is ready for the new departure, and to give a cordial assent to the policy of President HAYES. Commenting upon the inaugural address, the Journal says. "It means in effect that President HAYES intends to appoint a bet ter class of men to office in the South, and to recognize the better elements of Southern politics in his national policy. It is a virtual proposition to the Southern people virtual proposition to the Southern people that if they will meet him half way and accept his overtures in good faith he will lend the whole power of the National Government to the advancement of their interests and to the restoration of national This contemplates the obliterstion of 'the color line' in politics, the ignoring of the memories of the rebellion or both sides, and the substitution of new motives and new issues.'

respective parts, and that in a great meas-Much has been written on the subject of the participation of members of the bench of the Supreme Court in the decision of ure through these two gentlemen came mertification, disgrace and defeat to the

Democracy.

But how different is it with the officers But how different is it with the others of the Republican National Committee! Not a voice has been raised against them. Even their opponents acknowledge that the administration of the Republican Nano longer have that respect and reverence for its judicial determinations which they fermerly felt, and without which it cannot tional Committee was conducted on a basis of frankness and fair play that was comsion has passed away, and the court again proceeds with the business before it with as members of the organization. We have set to find a word in the Democratic pres charging either corruption or dark work to this committee, while, on the other hand, at the doors of the Democratic committee are laid, in a measure, the responsibility of the Oregon infamy and the attempted bribery of several Republican electors, be ides many other acts which have brought chagrin to the high-minded leaders of the Democracy everywhere, and, in all proba-bility, oblivion to Petron as a political

The work of these committees having been completed, the country will turn to their respective records and decide which party conducted the campaign with the most wisdom and honor. The Republican party can point with honest pride to the record their national committee made, under the guidance of Secretary CHANDLER and Governor McConwick, while the Democracy are already divided among them-selves in their efforts to say hard things against the managers of their great com-mittee. We believe Mr. Hawitr did all in his power for his party; but, poor Printon, he "overleaped himself, and fell on

A temporary injunction has been granted by the courts prohibiting the authorities from removing the backs and vehicles that obstruct Vermont avenue, between H and stood as censuring the judge granting the temporary restraining order. He doubt-less based his action upon proper evidence. We trust, however, that this case will be adjudicated without unnecessary delay. The public are deeply interested in the result. They desire to know whether the result. They desire to know whether the hackmen of Washington have a right to block up the centre of a street from morning till night against the wishes and protests of the protests property owners. For several years the centre of Vermont avenue at the point above named has been captured by the hackmen, and the several attempts that have been made to oust them have proved abortive. We hope that those who are battling for the removal of this great nul sance will exhaust all legal means to redress and fight this thing to the bitter We have no idea that the courts will uphold the backmen in their andacious pretensions. To do so would be equivaient to a surrender of the thoroughfares of the Capital to a class whose chief claims to our consideration rest upon their exter-

usefulness is not perceptibly impaired in consequence of recent occurrences, it is not a safe policy in a Republican country REMARKABLE PARALLEL BETWEEN PRESIDENTS NOYROE AND HAYES. to legislate the members of the suprem Bringing to mind the famous correspondence between Gen. Jackso N and Mr. Mon judiciary off the bench and into the public arena, to assist in determining question arens, to assist in determining questions which belong exclusively to the politi-cial dopartments of the Government. And for this reason it is to be hoped that the course taken in the present non just previous to the accession of the latter to the Presidency for his first term. there is seen an extraordinary parallel in the policy of administering the affairs of our Government as recommended by the crisis will not be adopted as a prec for a similar occasion, or in any other emergency of parties which may arise to endanger the public safety. We opposed the proposition from the first, believing that it could result in no good which could not be realized without the profanation. hero of New Orleans, and pursued to r great extent by the fith Pres United States, with that now being acted on by President HAYES—so much alike and so striking in resemblance that one would almost suppose that the present oc-cupant of the White House had read and We foresaw that the decision must depend upon the political convictions of the mem well considered the great subjects treated bers of the Commission, and protested that it was worse than idle to subject the judiof in that corresponence by the illustrious patriots of that momentous period in our history.

It will be remembered that the war of cial branch of the Government or any part

1812 was very unpopular with the Eistern States, producing bitter and hostile feel ing between the then Federal and Republican parties, which continued to a great extent to be unabated up to the election for President in the fall of 1816, resulting to the elevation to the Presidency of Mr. MONROE, who consequently was inaugura-ted on the 4th of March, 1817. It was the strong and ardent work of the patriot sol-dier, Andrew Jackson, that a policy should be pursued calculated to sof remove, as far as possible, the political animosities which had sprang up in the country from the different views of the sections, relative to the character and pro priety of the war of 1812; hence the warr and urgent appeal he made to Mr. Moxaou in his letter of the 12th of November, 1810, from which the following extract is taker

from which the following extract is taken as bearing prominently upon each policy:
Pardon me, my dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential serm. They are made in the slucerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which impelled me to make them. Everything depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection party and party feeling, should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate the monater called party feeling. By selecting characters must conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never induige in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, aways bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for your-self a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefited our country and rendered conspicuous its results. These are the sentiments of a friend. They are the feelings—if I know my own heart—of an undissembled patriot.

Mr. MONROE shaped his policy with ref-

Mr. Monnoz shaped his policy with reference to appointments in accordance with the advice of his firm and devoted friend, whom the people of the country not long afterward delighted to exalt and honor, and placed prominently in his Cabinet as premier, John Quincy Adams, of Massa

Mr. MONROE, in his letter to the General dated at Washington city, March 1, 1817, (see for all this correspondence Panton's Life of Jackson, vol. 2,) explains his

Life of Jackson, vol. 2.) explains no action and policy. He says:

I shall take a person for the Department of State from the Kastward, and Mr. Adams' claims, by long service in our diplomatic concerns, appear to entitle him to the preference. Supported by his acknowledged shillites and integrity, his name will go to the Senate. Mr.

CRAWFORD will remain to the Treasury.

After that has been said I have thought that I should put the Administration more on national grounds by taking the Secretary of State from this quarter than from the South or West. By this areas remarks there can be the control of the c State from this quarter than from the South or West. By this arrangement there can be no cause to suspect unfair combination for improper purposes. Each member will stand on his own merit, and the people will respect us all according to our conduct. To each I will act impartially, and of each expect the performance of his duty. I shall make the Administration, first, for the country and its canbe; secondly, to give effect to the covernment of the people, through me, for the term of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one.

Buch noble and patriotic sentiments as are contained in the correspondence above

are contained in the correspondence above referred to and quoted, it has seemed to us, will be of interest to the public at this time, and will be of greater interest if President HATES shall firmly and determinedly carry out, as doubtless he will the policy he has inaugurated-establish ing thus the parallel alluded to through out his four year term, in the manner has so auspiciously commenced it, for the pacification and welfare of the whole

HE OUGHT TO BE DEPLETED We are troubled about the state of the Forld man's mind. We tremble lest he may do himself an injury. He seems to be bowed down—yea, bowed down and humped up—with shame and mortification, and things like that, because the South seems inclined to desert their Northern Dough-face allies. He does not see why they should desert the Northern Democracy in this the hour of their screet and-so-forth trouble. He is ashamed of their pusilianimity, and overwhelmed with chagrin at their tendency to come in out of the reign of sectional hate and get a silce of wholesome and permanent peace. We feel very sorry for the man of the World. For his sake, we wish he was the man of some other world. But he isn't. Ther fore, surrounded as he is, overwhelmed as he is, bowed down as he seems to be, we cannot but believe that a cold shower-bath would relieve him. His heart may be in the right place, but there is evidently World man ought to be depleted.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. Last winter, when a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department was being nrged the matter was thoroughly investi gated, by a House committee, of which the Hon. W. W. WILSHIRE, of Arkansas, was chairman. In making his report Mr. WILSHIBE delivered a speech strongly favoring the retention of the bureau under its present management. In speaking of

its present management. In speaking of its management he said:

Mr. Chairman, the Indians placed under such a management I considently assert that in less as management I considently assert that in less and Christian less as the property of the said of the said that the said Christian less as to be absorbed by an it limporated into the Government, and that wast West now occupied by them, and so often heretofore this seems of glittering payonets, bristling sahers and the roar of artillary in war, will become the habitation of sivilized communities, the hardy industry country to yield up their hiddes frestures of minimal wealth and its valleys to blossom as the rose.

mineral wealth and its valleys to blossom as the rose.

One more word and I am done. And that is case more to call the attention of the House to the fact that the present condition of the wilder ludians is the result of their had treatment by white mea and the cruel treatment of them by the army. After where driven them from their had resulted the condition of the white measurements and first support the same of the other to where, in their uncluded condition, they cannot support themselves, in the name of justice, in the name of protein the production of succeeding generations, I appeal to this House not to turn the control of the ladians over the Lender mercies of the War Department.

SENATOR MATTHEWS.

The nomination of Ron. STANLEY MAT-TREWS for the United States Senatorship from Ohio was made last night on the third ballot. The nomination will receive the approval of the whole country. Mr. MATfeld of public service a ripe experience in political life, an unexceptionable character, and distinguished abilities. He is man who will direct his official labors, no only in the interests of his great State, but the whole country, and his hearty sympathy with the Administration will be o rial assistance to President HAYES an the nation. The only thing to be regretted is that Banning's seat will not be con-tested—a seat which was notoriously won by fraud, and from all appearances which will be held by a fraudulent person.

THE CROOKED WHISKY BANDITTI The crooked whisky distillers in North Carolina should be punished, if it takes the whole United States army. They have shot about as many officials as humanit will permit. They have defied the United States authorities with so much success a batics authorities with so much success as to believe that they are omnipotent in their mountain fastnesses. They are constantly murdering officials, violating the law and defying authority, and the sooner they are brought to justice the better it will be for the country in general and North Carolina

A THREATENED STRIKE. Yesterday a large number of unemployed laborers demanded of the city council of Scranton bread or work. To-day it is reorted that the miners threaten to strike for higher wages, and thus increase the number now begging for bread or work. There is so much common sense in this that the miner boys should be patted on the back-with a tug stran.

The people here interested in Cuban bends are setting affeat runner that the appointment of Mr. Evarus as Sectralary of State, and his non-mailen of Mr. Francisco Suvano as Assistant Secretary, means irouble for Spain and renewed demands about Cuba. There is not the least reason to believe anything of the kind. The President abhors war, and thoroughly believes in the great American policy of minding your was business.—N. F. Berald's Washington Correspondence.

The foregoing paragraph savors strongly The foregoing paragraph awors avongly of Spanish origin. But it does not surprise us when we consider that not long ago the Washington gamblers captured the columns of the Herald through its bureau here and used them to vilify and alander those who had called attention to their bold larcenies, and caused the police to close up their dens of vice.

LEVI P. MORTON, esq., of the eminent banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., New York, is named by many friends for the mission to Austria or Italy. Mr. Mon-TON was an active worker in the interests of the Republican cause. As a graceful recognition of his valuable services and because of his supreme fitness to adorn the position of American Minister to a foreign court, we hope he will be ten dered and accept one of the places in question. It is also said that Governor

McCormick, whose distinguished services to the Republican party are recognized by the whole country, and who was the unan imous choice of the Pacific States as their representative in the Cabinet, will be ten-dered a mission as American Minister to one of the great Powers. Such an appointment would receive the hearty ap proval of the American people.

THE Democrats during the canvass de ounced President Haves as a Know-othing. He replies to those base attacks now by placing Cant. Scrunz in his Cabinet. Nothing.

IT IS SAID that it will cost fifty thousand dellars to properly ventilate the Hall of Representatives. The question now is, how much will it take to ventilate the

STRANGE cases are happening every day, but the strangest is that of the Canadian lunstic—an alchemist and astrologer—who believed that he had discovered a fluid which would bring the dead to life, and to prove it he killed himself, leaving instrutions to his physician to apply his "curative" to his physical atomic state. He has not been seen walking around since.

IT is contemplated to withdraw the Federal troops next week to their customary quarters in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana. And in furtherance of President HAVES wise and popular policy of non-interference by the General Government in the concerns of the States beyon the limits prescribed by law, the military power will not hereafter be employed to prop up and maintain any State govern-ment.

Mn. Bragn is making speeches about races against time, and they are said to be full of horse seuse.

A PATHER in New York whipped his son to death with a poker. After all, it is preferable to be fanned with a tug-strap.

Tun whisky thieves are restless and uneasy. They see no chance in the Department of Justice for Deven sive operations.

Ir Ada Sweet should fail to get her Chicago pension agency, it could scarcely be said

THE people have taken a front scation the opposition to the Administration, and propose to sit there until the opposing elements dis-The Baltimore Sun protends to be an Inde-

pendent journal. Its Washington correspondent always speaks of President HAYES as "Governor." It thinks that is evidence of independency, probably. IT REEMS now that the gallant CUSTER came

within one of winning a victory over the Sioux on the Little Big Horn. The miss was as good as several miles to the Indians, but it planted a terrible grief in the hearts of many whites. In cass of a war with Spain or any other

States, could it be said that the post office holds the key to the situation! Perhyps; but one thing is cortain, Pennsylvanis is out in the cold, for Tennessee is now the Key-stone State.

WE ARE indebted to Col. E. B. GRATSON we are indeped to Col. E. B. Grarrow, of Mississippl, for the historical data upon which we have based the editorial published to-day, in which is shown the remarkable parallel in the policy of administration of Government between President Monnos and President dent HATES.

Sporyonn, the Librarian of Congress, wink at the theft of books from the library. At though his attention has been repeatedly called to the larceny of a volume by Fra NANDO WOOD he has done nothing to recover the property or bring the unclean Congress-man to justice. But Sporronp's unfitness for his position does not end here. He has permitted books to be taken from the library by persons not entitled to the privilege. One of his subordinates, named Monnis, has been guilty of repeated infractions of the latter rule. As the regulations that govern the library do not recognize the lady and other NANDO WOOD he has done nothing to recove guity of repeated intractions of the latter rule. As the regulations that govern the library do not recognize the lady and other friends of Sporrond and Monnis as entitled trems of sporters and accorded to the gen-eral public, the liberty taken by these two men with the people's property ought to be punished by their summary dismissal. They are both unworthy of their positions.

WADE HAMPTON'S GOVERNMENT.

He is Recognized by the South Carolina Ju-diclary—All the Judges But Two Draw Their Pay from the Hampton Govern-ment.

One of the papers submitted to the President by the Hampton committee sets forth the fact that the entire judiciary of the State, with but two exceptions, have received and with but two exceptions, have received and received for their salary from the Hampton comptroller general and treasurer, and, in so doing recognized Wade Hampton as Gov-ernor. The exceptions were Judges Wiggins and Carpenter, both of whom have recognized the Hampton government in other

The following are copies of the receipts, with a statement of Comptroller General Hagood attached, explaining the circumstances, &c.: Oppics Act'o Cour. Gez. And TRAGETER. F. Received of Johnson Hagood, Acting Comptroller General and Treasurer, two hundred and most yone 66-100 dollars on account of judical salary.

T. H. Course.

OPPICE ACT'S COMP. GEN. AND TREASURER.)
JANUARY D. 1877.
Reselved of Johnson Hagood, Acting Comptroller General and Treasurer, three Insulred and four 91-160 dollars on account of my judicial saisty.

T. J. Macker. Circuit Table. T. H. COORE.

SOLUL. T. J. NACKET, Circuit Indes,
OFFICE ACT'O CONP. CHES, AND THEASURES, }
Received of Johnson Magood, Acting Compressive Greatest and Treasurer, two hundred and minery-one 5-100 dollars on account et my judicial actions.

\$191.66.
OFFICE ACT'S COMP. GRN. ARD TRABAUERS, 5
February 23, 1877.
Received of Johnson Hagood, Acting Comptroller General and Treasurer, two hundred and unity one 6-100 dellars on secont of my official tasks at Judge of Third circuit.

salery as judge of Third circuit.

4201.00.

A. J. Shaw.

Office Act'o Cont. Gen. and Theasurer.

Received of Johnson Hagood, Acting Compitality Trassurer, two hundred and sighty-three 63-100 dollars on my judicial salary.

4983.63.

Office Act'o Cont. Gen. and Theasurer, the Johnson Hagoury 30, 1877.

Received of Johnson Hagoury 30, 1877.

Received of Johnson Hagoury 40, 1877.

1201.65.

Judge of Fourth Judicial Circuit.

Office Act. Cont. Gen. and Trassarer.

2201.65.

Judge of Fourth Judicial Circuit.

Office Act. Cont. Gen. and Trassarer.

1201.66.

January 30, 1877.

Received of Johnson Hagood, Acting Compitolity-one 63-100 dollars, on secoust my salary as circuit judge.

2201.66.

L. C. NOTHEROF.

COLUMBIA. Fabruary 13, 1877.

L. C. NORTHROP.

I hereby assign to Carolina National Bank my quarter's salary as associate justice, ending lat February inst, being eight hundred and seventy. 1877. \$512. A. J. Williamb, (Indorsed.) Carolina National Bank, by C. J. Iredell, Cashier.

Iredeil, Cashier.

Concurnta, February 11, 1877.
For value received, I assign and transfer to 6
J. Iredeil my quarter's salary, from November
1878, to 2181 January, 1877, as chief justice of th

Supreme Court of South Carolina, the amount being one thousand dollars.

C. J. Inubert, Cashier. (Lidorsed) C. J. Inuanza, Cashier.
Columnia, S. C. January 29, 1871.
The Compireller General and Treasurer of SoutCarolina:

The Comprisers of Mr. E. J. Scott & Son two hun-cred and ninety-one 65-10) dollars, on account my judicial salary.

Heacived, 20th January, 1871, amount of above draft, of Johnson Hagood, Acting Compriseles General and Treasurer of South Carolina, 1201.68.

EDWIN J. SCOTT & SON.

General and Treasurer of South Carolina. 120163.

OFFICE OF ACTISO CONTINUING GENERAL 120163.

OFFICE OF ACTISO CONTINUING GENERAL 1.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are copies of vouchers on file in my office for payments on account of salary to air of the eight circuit unders second to the other of the continuing that the case of Judges Molesa and Wright, after a personal continuing the continuing that the case of Judges Willard, that I put his voucher in the continuing that. The variation in the other of the continuing that. The variation in the without constituing that in the case involving its title was pending before them.

Acting Computation General and Treasurer of South Carolina.

THE POLICE ROARD.

ome Laws that Mr. Gatchel Wishes to Have Enforced—A Blow at the Gambiers Pigeons—Trouble Browing in the Police

Court.
The Police Board met at half-past six o'clock last evening. All the members of the heard were present. A complaint from 0. S. B. Wall, against Private Daily, for treating persons roughly on manguration day, was referred to the Major and Superintendent. A communication was received from Equal Division Sons of Tem. to, asking for the arrest of all person ng liquor without a beence.
PROPTING THE NEWSBOTS.
Mr. Gatchel offered the following.

Mr. Gatchel offered the following: Revolved, That the Major be, and he is hereby, directed to issue such orders as will prevent the crying and sale of papers in the streets of the cilies of Washington or Georgius nature Solock, , Sundays, jor Hichards said that there was already a n force regulating this matter. The resolu-was laid over for one week.

CRUELTT TO ANIMALS.

Mr. Gatchel also offered the following; which was adopted:
Resolved, That the Major be, and is heraby, lirected to give such orders to the force as that he act of the Legislative Assembly of Aquist, \$70, entitled 'an act for the prevention of crucity of animals in the District of Columbia," shall be

orsperity enforced.

Air. Gratelet said that in certain places they could find mee habitually lurking around, who rece knows as gamblers or agent to gamblers, to having yet risen to the dignity of gamblers, and he suggested that. Major Hichards issue the land of the said issue that are supported that the said is the said of the said is a regrants, as they had no occupation or visible encase of support.

means of support.

MEN ACCIONT IN GAMBLING-ROUNES.

Re said that he would like to offer a resolution in reference to the men eaught in gambling-there where a manufacture, whether gambling or not. He thought their names should all be reported to the buard, so that they could be made public, and if any of them were employed in a Department he hemolite was all the services of the se

mittee was appointed to raport their names to the Secretaries.

Mr. Somerville suggested that this had no concetton with the management of the police force, for which the board was created.

It is not to be board was created. The secretary intended to break up sambling. It had ose fifty thousand dollars a month to run these gambling beases, lie had not fifty thousand dollars a month to run these gambling beases, lie had not not seen to the high secretary to the clark. He suggested, at any rate, that the right name of each porson caught in a gambling hall be published.

"How are you going to get them "Lasked Mr. Brittee."

on, old them there until some responsible of them sand identifies them Hull-dote [Proceed of the content of the THE "CAPPERS."

Mr. Gatchel desired to offer a resolution to secure the arrest of "cappers" and gamblers' agents under the vagrant law, but, after son discussion, the following general resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Major be, and he is hereby, Resolved, That the Major be, and he is hereby, instructed to enforce rigidly the law relating to surgamor in this District, by causing the arrest of all persons in the habit of loading at the street corners, and who have no visible incans of sup-

TROUBLE WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Three communications were read from George-town police officers, complaining the new first the District at the Folice Court had, upon application, refused them warrants in inquer cases. The attorney had told them that other parties had made out informations, or put them off in some way.

Mr. Britton suggested that there ought to be the service of the suggested of Mr. Gatchel the matter was referred to Commissioners Britton, Somerville and Harr, to confer with the sittings for the District. The same committee was also instructed to confer with the judges of the District bench in reference to having a day set apart in Folice Court. The risk of cases appeaded from the Teblec Court. The risk of cases appeaded from the Teblec Court. TROUBLE WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Palice Court.
The board transacted other business of minor importance, and went into executive session for the consideration of liquor licenses.

the consideration of liquor licenses.

Whether the following scene occured or not, it will serve to give an idea of what people are things and what perhaps some are believing at things and with perhaps some are believing at things are with the present of the control of the co

As the prospect of a breach among the Re-

The English saying that "the Americans are always voling for somebody" has a little per timency now. The balloting for President only stopped a few days ago, and to-day they begin to yots for Governor in New Hampshire.

PERSONAL. B. E. Hale, of New York, is at the Ar-

ington.
T. P. Pundlet, of New York, is at the Ar-A. Breit, of New York, has rooms at the Arlington. Heward Ellis, of New York, is dominated at

the Arlington. Wm. H. Osgood and family are solourning J. Wyman Jones, Englewood, has quarters the Arlington.

Charles L. Benedict. of Brooklyn, is stop-

Charles L. Benedict. of Brooklyn, is stopping at the Arlington.

Gen. J. N. Knott, of Auburn, N. Y., has rooms at the Arlington.

Samuel Elilott, of the New York *(reaphir, is a guest of the Arlington.

Carvalho Borges, Minister from Brazil, has apartments at the Arlington.

T. F. Rowland and W. E. Hill, of New York, are stopping at the Arlington. W. S. Nichols and daughter, of New York, re quartered at the Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. McCracken, of Lan-aster, Ohlo, are at the Arlington. James W. Hall and mother, of New York, arrived yesterday at the Arlington. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ivison, of New York, have a suite of rooms at the Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Fletcher, of New York, were among the yesterday arrivals at the Ar-

R. O. Adams, Nebraska; Jas. J. Christle, Dover, N. H.; Jas. W. Nightingale, Dubuque, lows; Hon. S. F. Rice, Montgomery, Ala.; M. D.

Wickersham, Mobils, Ala.; Geo. M. Duskin and A. Wilson, Ala.; Bichard Lambert, San Fran-cisco: Hen. R. T. Smith, Ala.; G. F. Tompkins, Fall River, Mass.; A. McLaughlin and wife, Philadelphia; S. H. Eromton, England; W. O. Bradford, Detreit, Mich.; M. O. Bickerstaff, Cin-cinnati, Ohio; J. H. Miller, Newark, N. J.; S. Y. Haines and W. W. Langhorne, Tennessee; C. Center, John McCauley and A. Emeriae, Ohio, and S. B. Mercier, Va., arrived at the Imperial yeaterday.

Hon. J. N. Hungerford, member of Congress steet from Corning, N. Y., has quarters at the

Owen Fawcett, the comedian, now playing the Professor in the "Big Honaess" at the Na-tional sheatrs, is a regular contributor to the London Ers.

London Ers.

Stephen R. Flake, the gental manager of the
Firth Avenue theatrs, has purchased the cele-brated trotting horse Startle, and may be seen
any fine day passing the flyers on Hariem lans.

Mr. Max Cohen, who has been laid up with typhoid passmonis for over a meath, and who has had a close tissis with the grim spectre, is daily improving, and will, it is hoped, be seen able to resume his business.

resume his business.

A delegation of six colored men from Tennesses—Handall Brown, J. C. Napier, J. B. Bosley, T. G. Ewing, E. T. Richman and W. S. Welborns—arrived last night and will call upon the men of the State.

Tresident Hayes in the interest of the colored men of that Sists.

[Uopy.]

Navy Durantment,

Wantinoton, March 6, 1817.

General Order No. 228, dated. August 12, 1879.

All officers turioughed under the operation of colored the colored to the colored the co

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. AFUNION REVIVAL MEETINGS WILL continued every sight next week at the Con-regational Church. Morning meetings at Dr omer's church, corner of Elegenth and Is arcens one it to 12 o'clock m. Binging led by W. W cattery, Comer, we will do you good! mist-st

SPECIAL NOTICES. 43- \$15,000 WORTH OF

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AT COST

For sixty days, Reing obliged to coalize on my goods, J will and nat coat for anxiy days. All not sold at suction.

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ATTHE ATTENTION OF ALL WHO CUCTION SALE OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AND COMMISSION GOODS ich with S. GOLDSTEIN & CO., commencing MARCH 16, and continued ingraing and evening until soid, as their place or business, corner Tents and D success. Every artists officed by leafly war-ranged.

and U streets. Every article outered is Inity warranted.

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Back, &c., instantly disappear when Field Lightning is applied. Sold at Coughlin's Drug Bunc.

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COLO SODA AND MINERAL WATERS
0030-H HED Pa, avenue, near Willard's Hotel, TEETH #6 PER SET, EITHER JAW by Br. A. Fratt, graduate of Ohlo College of De-clared the program of the Rush Medical College, Chi-caro, 60 become street, and side, cornered B. Extracting children's tect, Scrats, jeil-B.

ATY M U. A. SABBATH AFTERNOON. AT 5:30 O'CLOCK, IN LINCOLN HALL, GOSPEL MEETING YOUNG MEN.

Muste by Y. M. C. A. quartette. Congregations inging, led by cornet and organ.

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